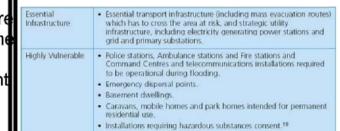


## PPS25: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification



· Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's Nestoential institutions such as residential care nomes, children's homes, social services homes, prisons and hostels.
Buildings used for: dwelling houses; student halls of residence; drinking establishments; nightclubs; and hotels.
Non-residential uses for health services, nurseries and educational.

Landfill and sites used for waste management facilities for hazardous waste <sup>20</sup>

Sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.

 Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry. Waste treatment (except landfill and hazardous waste facilities.

 Minerals working and processing (except for sand and grave) Sewage treatment plants (if adequate pollution control measure)

 Flood control infrastructure. Water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations. Sewage transmission infrastructure and pumping stations. Sand and gravel workings.

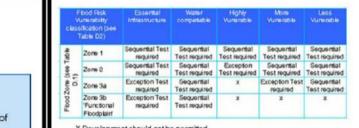
 Navigation facilities. MOD defence installations. Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fish processing

Water-based recreation (excluding sleeping accommodation).

 Lifeguard and coastguard stations. Amenity open space, nature conservation and biodiversity, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing

Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.

## PPS25: Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone 'Compatibility'



Halcrow

East Dorset District Council Dorset BH21 4HN

East Dorset

Legend

The highly vulnerable uses in Table D.2 should not be permitted in this zone. The more vulnerable and essential infrastructure uses in Table D.2 should only be

All development proposals in this zone should be accompanied by a FRA. See Annex E for

In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to: reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the

i. create space for flooding to occur by restoring functional floodplain and flood flow pathways and by identifying, allocating and safeguarding open space for flood storage.

This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. SFRAs should identify this Flood Zone (land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood, or at another probability to be agreed between the LPA and the Environment Agency, including

Only the water-compatible uses and the essential infrastructure listed in Table D.2 that has to be there should be permitted in this zone. It should be designed and constructed to: remain operational and safe for users in times of flood;

Essential infrastructure in this zone should pass the Exception Test.

All development proposals in this zone should be accompanied by a FRA. See Annex E for

In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to: reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the development and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques; and

Watercourse centreline Flood Storage Areas Wessex Water: Approximate location of Locations where sandbags have been requested Localised flooding incident Localised flooding area Environment Agency: FRIS properties Environment Agency: FRIS Incidents Functional Floodplain (Zone 3b)\* Flood Zone 2 Historic flood outlines LPA boundary \*The Functional Floodplain is equivalent to Flood Zone 3a

Scale 1 in 35,000

Bournemouth, Christchurch, **East Dorset, North Dorset** and Salisbury SFRA

Historic flood map and Flood Zones 2 and 3b (Tile Set 1, East Dorset: Tile B)